Attachment Three
CRWQCB-CRBR 2001 303(d) List
Timeline for Development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)[1]

WATERBODY	HYDROLOGIC UNIT NO.	SIZE AFFECTED	PROBLEM DESCRIPTION	POLLUTANT/STRESSOR	PROBABLE SOURCE	TMDL PRIORITY	TARGET DATE(S)
New River	723.10	60 miles	Basin Plan Objectives violated, public health hazard	Pathogens	Mexico and Wastewater Treatment Plants in Imperial County	High	Started 1998, completed 2001
			Basin Plan Objectives violated, recreational impacts	Silt	Imperial Valley agricultural return flows	High	Started 1998, complete 2002
			Elevated fish tissue levels, fish kills	Pesticides[4]	Imperial Valley agricultural return flows and Mexico	High	Start 2005, complete 2011
			Basin Plan Objectives violated, fish kills	Dissolved Organic Matter/Dissolved Oxygen	Mexico	High	Start 2003, complete 2006
			Basin Plan Objectives violated, Public health hazard	Trash	Mexico	High	Start 2004, complete 2007
			Basin Plan Objectives violated[2]	Chloroform	Mexico	High	Start 2007, complete 2011
			Basin Plan Objectives violated[2]	Toluene	Mexico	High	Start 2007, complete 2011
			Basin Plan Objectives violated[2]	p-Cymene	Mexico	High	Start 2006, complete 2009
			Basin Plan Objectives violated[2]	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Mexico	High	Start 2006, complete 2009
			Basin Plan Objectives violated[2]	M,p,-Xylene	Mexico	High	Start 2005, complete 2008
			Basin Plan Objectives violated[2]	o-Xylenes	Mexico	High	Start 2005, complete 2008
			Basin Plan Objectives violated[2]	p-DCB	Mexico	High	Start 2006, complete 2010

1. (See footnotes on page 3)

Attachment 3 (cont.)

WATERBODY	HYDROLOGIC UNIT NO.	SIZE AFFECTED	PROBLEM DESCRIPTION	POLLUTANT/STRESSOR	PROBABLE SOURCE	TMDL PRIORITY	TARGET DATE(S)
Alamo River	723.10	52 miles	Basin Plan Objectives violated, recreational impacts	Silt	Imperial Valley agricultural return flows	High	Started 1998, completed 2001
			Elevated fish tissue levels, toxic bioassay results	Pesticides[4]	Imperial Valley agricultural return flows	High	Start 2005, complete 2011
			Elevated fish tissue levels	Selenium[3]	Imperial Valley agricultural return flows	High	Start 2005, complete 2010
Imperial Valley Drains	723.10	1,305 miles	Basin Plan Objectives violated, recreational impacts	Silt	Imperial Valley agricultural return flows	High	Start 2001, complete 2004
			Elevated fish tissue levels, toxic bioassay results	Pesticides[4]	Imperial Valley agricultural return flows	High	Start 2005, complete 2011
			Elevated fish tissue levels	Selenium[3]	Imperial Valley agricultural return flows	High	Start 2003, complete 2010
Salton Sea	728.00	220,000 acres	Basin Plan Objectives violated, recreational impacts	Nutrients	Agricultural return flows, NPDES Wastewater Treatment Plants, Mexico	High	Start 2001 complete 2004
			Basin Plan Objectives violated	Salts[5]	Agricultural return flows, NPDES Wastewater Treatment Plants, Mexico	High	
			Elevated fish tissue levels	Selenium[3]	Agricultural return flows	Medium	Start 2005, complete 2010

WATERBODY	HYDROLOGIC UNIT NO.	SIZE AFFECTED	PROBLEM DESCRIPTION	POLLUTANT/STRESSOR	PROBABLE SOURCE	TMDL PRIORITY	TARGET DATE(S)
Palo Verde Outfall Drain	715.40	16 miles	Basin Plan Objectives violated, public health hazard	Pathogens	Unknown	Medium	Start 2001, complete 2003
Coachella Valley Storm water Channel	719.47	20 miles	Basin Plan Objectives violated, threat of toxic bioassay results	Pathogens	Unknown	Low	Start 2002, complete 2005

1. This is not a commitment to complete work. The commitments are made in fund source specific workplans.
2. Current Regional Board's monitoring data for the New River at the International Boundary shows that VOCs are routinely present in the New River immediately downstream from the International Boundary with Mexico, at concentrations that violate Basin Plan objectives. However, data collected by USBOR near the New River-Salton Sea Delta in 1999 and briefly presented at the January 13-14, 2000 Salton Sea Symposium found that VOCs in the New River not to be of major concern. Therefore, it is believed that the VOC impairment may not affect the 60-mile stretch of the New River in the USA. Additional data is necessary to characterize the impacted river segment.
3. Selenium originates from upper portion of the Colorado River and is delivered to the Imperial Valley via irrigation water; Selenium will likely be addressed via a federal TMDL for the entire Colorado River Watershed.
4. May be effectively addressed by Silt TMDL, thus not requiring new TMDL development.
5. TMDL development will not be effective in addressing this problem, which will require an engineered solution with federal, state, and local cooperation.